THE CONFEDERATE.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864. NO. 6.

Retrospect.

A few days after the Cadets of Charleston fired into the Star of the West—the first shot for Southern defence—Governor Ellis, through his Private Secretary, wrote us a letter, in which, among other things, he invited us to Raleigh to share his counsels in the then critical condition of affairs. We responded to his summons, and on our arrival we found the Governor suffering the premonitory symptoms of that fatal disease which, alas, too early for the State closed the career of a useful officer, and ardent patriot. In attendance upon the Governor, were Mr. Winslow, his chief of the Military Board; Major Bradford and Mr. H. W. Guion. About the same time too, our brethren from the army, sons of our old mother, were returning to espouse her cause. The ten Regiment Bill was on the tapis, and was soon passed, and the appointments were announced.

Of all the array of men whom we there first met, answering to the country's call—Governor Ellis, Winslow, Bradford, Guion, Cols. Stokes, Tew, Meares, Anderson, Fisher, Campbell, Shaw, Branch, Pender—all, all have fallen martyrs in the glorious cause, save Mr. Guion and ourself. The Governor lived but a short time. An unceasing attention to business, the refusal to take rest, the absorbing devotion of mind and heart, assisted disease, and hurried to a termination a life that would have been valuable in these perilous times. On some occasion, when the pressure of business does not forbid this occupation, we mean to take up the political career of Governor Ellis, and rescue his name from aspersions that never were just, and place it upon the tablets of history as it deserves. It is a sad trait in North Carolina character, that she holds in so slight esteem the reputation of her public servants, and takes so little pains to protect them.

Mr. Winslow was a man of no ordinary mind, and beyond all question was a sincere and faithful servant of the State, whose usefulness posterity will appreciate. Col. Bradford was an officer of the old army, for many years a resident of Fayettville and connected with the arsenal at that place. A polished and entertaining gentleman, he shone in every society in which he was pleased to associate—and by all who were intimate with him, he was esteemed for genial and generous characteristics.

These all fell victims to disease, but disease aggravated by labor in the cause of the public. Stokes fell in the attack near Mechanicsville, and after suffering amputation of his limb, died in the city of Richmond. Colonel Tew was stricken down at Sharpsburg. He had been with us on the preceding Sunday at South Mountain, and on that occasion we saw him for the last time. He was one of our most useful men, and the State had reason to expect from his labors a harvest of great value in the improved education of the youth within her borders. Meares was slain at the deadly assault upon the heights of Malvern Hill. He was of a stock that ensures good and brave men, and we speak the universal estimate of our friend, when we accord to him that combination of gentle and stern virtue which makes up the gentleman and soldier. Anderson was another victim of the battle of Sharpsburg. He was, perhaps, the most popular of our North Carolina officers. All who knew him, loved him. In his own command, he was idolized. His was a heavy loss to the army, for from his first entrance he had ranked high, and his whole character gave promise of more advanced and extended usefulness. Fisher, in a bold, chivalrous, and heroic dash upon the foe on the far-famed field of Manassas, in advance of his line, received his death-wound, and consecrated his name to history, along with those of Bee and Bartow, the first martyrs of the war. Campbell died at Gaines' Mill, bearing the flag of his regiment, in one of those impetuous charges of that day, which hurled the enemy from Richmond, and saved the beleaguered city. Shaw has but just perished, and his service and eulogy are fresh; and Branch, at the close of the day of Sharpsburg, after the enemy had been repulsed, by a random shot fired at long range, was stricken with a mortal wound, and died upon the spot. We could not bestow upon this officer a better testimonial than that we heard from the lips of the great Jackson, who said of General Branch, "I regard him as one of the best Brigadiers of my command. He is indefatigable and exemplary, each day a better officer than he was the day before—a most improving and useful man."

This is the array we first met at the opening of the war. Strange that the writer of this article, the least valuable of all, should alone have been spared, to pay this slight tribute to the memory of this roll of heroes of whom the nation has been deprived. Then to these are to be added—Pender, Pettigrew, Lee, Singeltary, Davis, McKinney, Riddick, Christie, and, alas! alas! a scroll whose end we cannot reach, but whom history will honor.

If these valuable lives have been lost to the country, they have not died in vain.—They have testified to the world the value of the struggle. They have poured out their blood in the cause, in token of their estimate of its sacred and meritorious character. And from the graves where they sleep, the voice comes forth of admonition against weakness and faltering, and of exhortation to exertion and courage. While the nation drops its tears for the fate of the fallen heroes, it takes new incentive to labor, from the remembrance of their valor and patriotism.

Along the Palus Mœotis, if the fisherma does not leave an equal share of what he catches *to the wolves*, they go immediately and tear his net to pieces. It is upon this principle, we presume, that our worthy Governor so lustily abused the original secessionists in his late speech at Wilkesboro' It is thus he shares his spoils with the *wolves* of agitation, thinking that it is better to have fewer fish than no net.

The Governor's latherwhacking cannot be attributed to the mere sport of the thing, seeing that these very original secessionists have yielded to his administration the warmest and most disinterested support. It may be presumed, therefore, that there is some wise purpose in it; and if we cannot *see* it, it were as well to take it for granted. At present we cannot think of any other, than that the Governor has been reading the history of the wolves along the Palus, and has admired their instinctive sagacity.

Owing to the lateness of the hour in which we completed the type-setting of Gov. Vance's Speech for yesterday's paper, we were unable to get our Western mail ready in time for the train of that morning, or for the Fayetteville stage. We mention the fact, to relieve Postmasters and Route Agents from being blamed for the non-arrival of the *Confederate*.

But we have a complaint to lodge against the Route Agent of the Western train, whoever he was, on Friday night last. We know our paper was in the mail that night; and yet not a single paper was received at Hillsboro', Chapel Hill, and other points. The other Raleigh papers also failed, and the Richmond papers. We would be obliged for the information as to the name of the Route Agent in charge of the mails on Friday night.

Since the above was written, we have received two letters from Chapel Hill, stating that the *Confederate* is received there with the most provoking irregularity. On the 27th ult., the papers of the 25th and 26th were received together—the papers of the 27th had not been received on the 29th. One correspondent writes:—"There is derangement in the mail, or foul play; because the Progress comes regular, and the other Raleigh papers. I hope you will give the Route Agents of last Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, a 'puff,' or stir them up some way, so that we may get the Confederate regularly."

We have heard a good deal of complaint of the Postmaster at Durham's, and of the Route Agents on the N. C. Road. All we ask is for specific information of delinquencies, or mal-practice. We will then set matters straight.

We wish persons who send for the *Confederate* would look at the terms of the paper before writing for it. Not a few send $3 and say send me the Weekly six months for the enclosed. We can't do it. The price is $12, for six months for the Daily. $7 for 6 months for the Tri-weekly, and $5 for six months for the Weekly—and no less.

Papers for the Army.

The difficulty of subscribers to newspapers receiving them in the army, has long been a source of annoyance and perplexity to Publishers, who are anxious to secure the prompt and regular transmission of their issues to their subscribers in the army. We are glad to learn from the Richmond Whig that to obviate the difficulties that have hitherto intervened, Publishers are allowed the privilege of marking their papers "Post-paid," when they have prepaid the postage to the Postmaster. With this understanding, we hope all who order the Confederate, for the Army, will also enclose money to prepay postage.

Missing Letters.

It is due to the public, and to the Postmaster and Employees of the Raleigh Post Office, that public notice should be given, that the *leakage* has been discovered, and the perpetrator put out of the way of continuing his depredations upon the letters received at this Post Office. It has been ascertained that a young man not connected with the Post Office, but who had improperly been permitted to go behind the counter as he listed, has been taking letters from the boxes after the letters have been distributed for several months past. He was caught in the very act, and has been bound over for trial. Unfortunately, however, he had spent all the money he had abstracted, or says he has, so that it is a dead loss to the senders—but for the future, we believe money letters will come safely to hand. The mails, we think, may be trusted again.

As we go to press, the gentle showers are falling, much to the benefit of the wheat and oat crop.

Lest, peradventure, he might not in a single phrase be able to embody the intention to prevent all "attempts to avoid the service," in terms so clear and precise as effectually to secure the object and guard against all possible misconstruction—the very eminent draftsman of the late act suspending the *habeas corpus* was not content with a broad, plain, unequivocal expression, as this—"and of attempts to avoid military service"—but as a further and most significant manifestation of the meaning and purpose of the law, he provided, "that in cases of palpable wrong "and oppression by any subordinate officer "upon any party who does not legally owe "military service, his superior officer shall "grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, "and the subordinate shall be dismissed from "office." The purpose of this proviso is obvious. By the act, it was the intention to close the door upon the *habeas corpus* in EVERY CASE, and thus withdraw from the civil judiciary the whole question, for the time, as to who OWE MILITARY SERVICE, and to fix the burden and responsibility upon the military officers having in charge the duty of deciding such questions. And inasmuch as the civil protection was withdrawn, it was determined to fasten a responsibility on the officer, that would secure against wrong and oppression. To this end, in any such case the immediate superior of the subordinate transgressing, is authorized to afford summary relief, and is required to do so, to the dismissal of the wrong doer.

So, if there cases had not been supposed to be included in the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, how easy, how natural, how surely would the proviso have stated, that in addition to the remedy of *habeas corpus*, the above relief should be afforded. This construction of the act is the only sensible one that can be given.

If it were not the purpose of Congress to withdraw the privilege of *habeas corpus* from a citizen conscripted by the enrolling officer, as *one who owed military service*, then why the insertion in this bill relating only to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, any such proviso at all? It is apparent to any intelligent mind, that this proviso is intended only, and can only be taken in connection with that clause of the section which speaks of "attempts to avoid military service"—for the proviso is to guard an oppressed person who does not *owe military service*. Of course it does not relate to "desertion, or to the harboring or encouraging such" for in these cases the obligation to service does not arise; but in the other case of "attempts to avoid the service," the officer is made the judge—the decision is by him, whether service is owed or not, he decides it at his peril. If his decision oppresses the citizen, his superior comes in to the aid of the oppressed; and thus the whole matter is brought within the scope, direction and control of the War Department. The intention of Congress was to secure men—to prevent injustice, to secure uniformity.

And this being the clearly expressed intent of the law, a Judge who pertinaciously pushes the writ of *habeas corpus*, may have cause to consider that other section of the act, by which the writ is removed from cases of "attempts 'to aid the enemy."

It is not a remote deduction, that he who issues the writ of *habeas corpus*, having no right to do so, and summons our officials to bring before him for judicial investigation cases of whom military service is owed, when by act of Congress he has no right to have such investigation, by this means endeavors to obstruct the increase of the army—and thus "attempts to aid the enemy."

It is wonderful to us how Judge Pearson could for a moment go astray upon the construction of this law; for language seems to have been exhausted of its resources to make smooth the path of legal construction. Besides the remarkable clearness of the act, as exhibited above, the concluding section leaves no loop-hole for doubt. It declares that during the suspension, no officer shall be compelled to appear in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, or return the body of any person detained by him under the authority of the Secretary of War; but on his certificate under oath that the person detained is a prisoner for any of the causes specified in the act, and on the authority aforesaid, then the proceedings under the *habeas corpus* shall cease.

Now let us run out the case. The Secretary of War says: Walton, a principal who has furnished a substitute, owes military service, and authorizes Col. Mallett to conscript him. With this authority the Colonel enrolls him and brings him under his orders. He files a petition for a *habeas corpus*, and Judge Pearson issues the writ commanding the return of his body before him, and summoning Col. Mallett to produce him. The Colonel certifies—"I have arrested Walton under authority from the Secretary of War, as a person who "attempted to avoid the service," and Col Mallett, sweets to this certificate. What then can Judge Pearson do? Can he attach Col. Mallett for contempt? or with a sheriff's *posse* take Walton out of his hands? The law says not. For Col. Mallett has the AUTHORITY from the Secretary of War, and by the law, such an officer is not bound, in answer to the writ, to appear in person or return the body. This is plain enough—but he is only to make a certificate and swear to it that he holds the person, Walton, as a prisoner, who is attempting to avoid the service, by virtue of the Secretary's authority—and this is final and conclusive of the case. Whereupon the proceedings "shall immediately cease"—the Judge shall not be allowed to proceed in any investigation of the fact, whether the certificate be true or not.

But to guard against the exercise of any arbitrary or despotic authority, the superior officer of Col. Mallett, up to the Secretary and President, supervises the case.

And still further to check against military injustice, the proceedings under *habeas corpus* are not quashed, but only "CHARGED" during the suspension of the writ; still leaving to any oppressed citizen his right to a hearing when the safety of the country shall enable Congress to remove the suspension, and restore the privilege. We have not seen Judge Pearson's decision. We have a curiosity to see it. It will no doubt be a remarkable illustration of an every day fact, that how easily a prejudice to the person wholly unseen, may control and mislead a powerful and astute mind. Just as we see a weak and sickly child drive over a precipice a strong and spirited steed, who, unconscious of his strength, obeys to his destruction a rein that he could readily snap asunder.

The Fate of the Coquette.

In the mysterious dispensations of Providence which gives no good on earth wholly unmixed with evil, even woman forms no exception to the rule. Best of earthly treasures, and freest of terrestrial metals, she is not wholly without her alloy. There are not many pennyweights of gold without some grains of copper, and oftimes no shilling, that an unpracticed essayist can with difficulty tell the genuine. Our reflections turn in this channel by our frequent observations of the *début*, the *play*, and the *finale* of that class of young women who are satisfied to be coquettes.—Their characters are not unworthy of our study. It is no easy part to play with a success that pays expenses. Beauty, wit, intelligence, captivation, attraction, command, submission—are like essentials of the character. The knowledge of men, the detection of assailable weakness, the points to be surrendered, the forts to be held, the strategy and the tactics by which the battle field may be gained and the prisoners held, are lessons in coquettry as material as in war. She must have art to win—address to hold—not by the simple, but strong and enduring tie of faith and of affection—for that would be no longer the coquette—but she must have those teazing, vexing, provoking, yet winning and controlling ways, that drive off and seduce back the victim unresisting and submissive. That capacity for sarcastic speech and ironic epithet that bite and sting—but so gently put, that the very infliction bears the balsam that heals the wound—she must have that inimitable assurance that can play off deadly rivals and detested foes against each other—and like the equestrian in the ring, not lose the stride of either.

We don't know enough about the sex to fill out the features to a perfect face.

We have seen *Politicians* of our day as coquettish as a girl. Conscious of their political grace and beauty, and proud to display it; keenly sensible of their art in entrapping and holding, and delighted to enjoy it.

We have seen these political coquettes trifle with certain affections, as a child toys with his bauble; now retaining by blandishments as a boy holds his kite by a string—now lengthening the distance by indifference—now drawing near by endearment, as the same boy lets off and takes in his cord. Now melting by flatteries, and now estranging by abuse—just managing to keep short of an irreparable rupture.

We have seen such a coquette delight to defy the people who worship him, by compelling an unwilling devotion to most obnoxious companions, just as a pretty girl would say "you shall not kiss me, unless you kiss my dog." Just so these political imitators in the school of coquetry conditionalize otherwise inestimable privileges by the most oppressive impositions. Just as Doctors bestow the boon of health sometimes, by inoculation for cow-pox. This is a charming game—the game of the coquette—no less seductive and tempting in the rough sport of politics, than in the softer posture of love. But both too, are very dangerous. The day comes to both, when the worshippers desert their altars, and men cease to listen to the "voice of the charmer, charm she never so wisely."

In the coquetry of politics, as in that of love, it is to be carried as a weight heavy enough to stimulate propulsion, yet too light to overbear the carrier—for the difference between a man who carries light weight and one who carries too much, is, that in the one instance the man lifts the weight up; in the other the weight bears the man down.

There are politicians who have all the airs, graces and practices of a coquette, out of native innocence, and are no coquettes at all. They do the most coquettish things, and never know it; and when told, for example, that they have shocked entire communities by the most disagreeable manœuvres in why they never thought of it! and wonder every body else don't admire the gentle things I Sometimes they never discover until the public cross them, that there is something sometimes in bad companionship.

The latest intelligence from Europe continues to be encouraging. The appearance of Confederate vessels in the Chinese seas, does not take us by surprise. We had heard of the purchase of ships for the Emperor of China, and we anticipated that some circumstance might happen to put these ships in the market. It seems that a disagreement has taken place. John Chinaman failed to make good his bargain, and no event that may have been occurring or waiting for, is reported to have happened. If rumor speak truth, we may not fear a push towards San Francisco to take up a gold carrier on his way to Yankeedom. We refer to the correspondence from Paris in the New York *Times*, contained in the paragraph from the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, to the effect that British officers had left for Bombay, with the vessels built in England for the Chinese navy. It seems the Chinese who are rivalling England and France in naval constructions, have two cuirassed frigates building in France, which may leave soon. If any thing should occur that the Emperor backs out again, there will be a chance for a trade for some body. It is said that the "Confederate" have two frigates building at Nantes and Bordeaux. Wonder if they can come out too? If not, it would'nt be amiss to borrow the Chinaman's until ours are ready. Capt. Semmes, who is said to be penned up some where the other side, will no doubt be on hand.

Gen. D. H. Hill.

The Columbia South Carolinian of the 1st inst., says our citizens were much gratified on Saturday by the presence of Gen. D. H. Hill among us. His arrival elicited many remarks expressive of the high admiration in which he is held. From the day of Big Bethel, when the Beast felt his power, his covenanter blood, like that of his near connection, Stonewall Jackson, has shone conspicuous. This Presbyterian stock now, as in the civil wars of England, makes good fighting material. Gen. Hill has illustrated it on the Peninsula, at the Seven Pines, before Boonsboro'—where, with his single corps, he withstood the shock of McClellan's army, 130,000 strong, and held it in check until reinforcements arrived from Harper's Ferry—and in all the battles of the Northern army in which he has been engaged; and last, but not least, on the glorious field of Chickamauga.

If his stay could have been prolonged, our people would have been happy to have testified their regard for him. He left in the afternoon train for Charleston, where he has been assigned for duty. His presence will be welcome to the people of South Carolina.

What has Become of Sherman?

The editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who is generally well posted in such matters, says official despatches indicate that his army has fallen back, while that indefatigable trumpeter of public opinion, THEY SAY, predicts that he has commenced his retreat to the Mississippi river. We differ with both of these conclusions, and for the following reasons, briefly stated. Sherman has not marched over a barren country one hundred and sixty miles, simply to occupy an unimportant point like Meridian, and then marched back again. He has waited there for the arrival of General Logan and Grierson's cavalry. Meanwhile his supplies have become exhausted, his reinforcements have failed him, and he has gone elsewhere to effect the junction. Doubtless his intention was to hurry the passage of the Tombigbee in front of Polk. But the prompt movements of the latter officer, together with his rapidly augmented strength, prevented the consummation of that purpose. The next step, therefore, of Sherman has probably been to elude our troops by working his way Northward, in the direction of Columbus, Mississippi, where he will meet the two columns above named. With fifty or sixty thousand troops, he may then endeavor to cross the Tombigbee at Columbus, and move on Montgomery, where he doubtless anticipates the arrival of a third Yankee column from the vicinity of Huntsville, in North Alabama. If such be not his intentions, we confess that our study of the map has led us astray. If, however, Sherman has failed, we find a solution of his paradoxical movements in the short cut he may now be taking to regain the Tennessee river, and hasten to the assistance of Grant. Yet we do not conceive that, at this early hour of the campaign, the Yankees have been so easily baffled as to withdraw fifty thousand troops to their starting point, and concentrate some new enemies for subjugation. His cavalry may have been whipped, and even a portion of his infantry have been demolished, but depend upon it, that Sherman will yet be heard from, in a proximity that will call for all of our vigilance and activity. We are conscious that this is a deliciously vague article on the situation, but it is the best we can do in answer to the numerous inquiries, "Where's Sherman?"

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW WORKS.

[illegible]

A deep-rooted and [illegible] interest in the struggle for independence, is one of the bold features of the European pendulum. This is evidenced in many things. The late extract from the Paris *Herald*, a semi-official organ of the French Government, and at the same time a journal of vast influence among the middle class of France, discloses a keen insight into political affairs—a just appreciation of our sufferings and endurance—of the courage and daring of our soldiers, and the skill of our leaders. The parallel between the Armies of Russia, with its autocratic independence, and the hardihood practiced by our foes, is a compliment to bravery of intrepidity and steadiness for the cause and consummation of future ages, in which the Yankee and the Muscovite—the Beast and the Bruin—will live side by side. Every fresh intelligence from France marks the approximation of a rupture between the Imperial Government and the Federal Administration, and shows an increased and increasing sympathy in our cause, and a desire for the war's termination.

In England, the first nobility of the realm, not less the, but going hand-in-hand with the popular exhibitions, have been enrolled into societies for the purpose of appealing to the Government to aid the cessation of war; and no society having this end in view looks to the possibility of reunion as a means of this end.

A still more significant symptom of coming events is the well-merited, but long-delayed and now severely inflicted criticism upon the administration of the foreign office of Lord Russel, as sustained by the leader of the opposition, Lord Derby, in a late session of the House. In a legislative body like the English House of Lords, where language is measured, and where no official word is spoken except it be well considered and meant to be effective, the application of such terms to the foreign policy as that it "was imperious and humiliating to England"—and this too by so powerful a leader as Lord Derby, the recognized spokesman of the Queen—is indicative of a speedy test of strength between the two political parties in the nation; and the acquisition of Lord Derby is to our cause both late and valuable. What Lord Derby does in the House of Lords, Mr D'Israeli will do in the House of Commons; and with the coalition of the present ministry, broken by the defection of Roebuck, Ludlow, Lord Hartington and others, who have been our friends all along, there will be sufficient strength to sweep the ministry overboard.

The pending of the Alexandra case in the same moment before the House of Lords, will strengthen the opposition, for the odious nature of the foreign enlistment act, will embody the bitter opposition of all the ship-building interests of the Clyde, the Mersey, indeed of the whole realm. The indications of these brighter auspices are an occasion for new and redoubled vigor by our Government and people. Disaster weakens our chances and will delay our recognition—while success invites, and is entitled to command it. Then let every facility be given to the Government to fill up the army. The soldiers will only regard these as their friends who will render this assistance.

Gov. Smith, of Virginia, has set a good example. We doubt not that Governor Vance, when the question arrises, will carry his words into acts, and prosecute the war with vigor, by surrendering to the enrolling officer the worn out epaulettes of Home Guards, J. P.'s, Mayors, Town Commissioners, Constables—all the paupers from behind the doors. Sad and disconsolate as the public will be under the separation from those accustomed faces, it will take comfort in an anticipated return from the reflection of their [illegible]. And if it cannot fill their places with a similar material, it will pledge itself at least not to fill them with worse."

And then soldiers—we know millers in the flour of their youth—all sprinkled with meal—who can carry nations though in their pockets to last for a campaign. The question of exemptions will soon arise in individual cases, and then we shall be able to give all the *particulars*.

What He Didn't Mean.

The Progress of yesterday says: "Not a peace sentiment that we have ever uttered, was responsive to look to reconstruction or secession from the Confederacy."

It is very singular that looking such an assertion, this paper should by its issue of to-day have succeeded in saying—

1st. Loyal praises and men of this State that such was its intention. *See Fayetteville.*

2d. That it should have convinced its own allies that such was its INTENTION. *See Progress, Meeting and other Meetings.*

3d. That it should have convinced people of other States that such was its intention. *See Richmond Sentinel, Atlanta Intelligencer, and others.*

4th. That it should have convinced the Yankees copied that such was its intention. *See N. Y. Tribune, N. Y. Times, and Old Billy Lay's chair—every half of which is filled with editorials from the Progress.*

That an Editor who is so unfortunate as not to be able to [illegible] himself [illegible] by the public press as more [illegible] a mistake—proposing [illegible] and strength to do [illegible] faith.

[illegible] in opposite [illegible]

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864.

We stated in one of our numbers a few days since, that although the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* had left ample authority with the Government in the interest of the public safety to proceed against obnoxious persons, whose conduct had given aid and comfort to the public enemy, and materially damaged, and more materially jeopardized the cause of the Confederacy, nevertheless we were of opinion that no steps would be taken against such persons for any past act of which the public was informed. We stated at the time that this was only *our opinion*—that it had not, and could not have any foundation in anything we had heard, or knew from any official source. Indeed it was unnecessary for us to have thus qualified the expression of our opinion, for no one could presume for a moment that we would have been entrusted with any information as to the purposes of the Government. We based our opinion entirely upon our observation of the forbearance of the President, and our conviction that he and his counsellors would be averse to proceed against any citizen, unless upon the demand of some absolute necessity. We had heard too, from what appeared to us to be well founded reasons, that both the President and Governor Vance had been urgently pressed to proceed against persons who had seriously compromised themselves by conduct transcending any liberty of speech or of the press, which had rendered them justly liable to Governmental interference. When we expressed this opinion, we based it too, upon the expectation that citizens of North Carolina, when warned of the dangerous tendency of a certain course of action, would retrace and recover their true attitude of a proper allegiance, by using their influence to arrest the effect of their teaching and example, and that by this means, the injurious excitement in the State would subside, and the Government would be left untrammelled to prosecute the war; if not aided, at least unopposed. In this reasonable expectation, it seems the public have been disappointed; and the evidence is abundant that a secret and more dangerous system is being pursued, helped on by the open defiance which Mr. Holden has thrown down, by announcing himself a candidate with "the principles and views" which he has heretofore published, and to which he has given the name of conservatism "after the straitest sect." It is *nothing* that Mr. Holden has abused the Administration—nothing that he has time and again denounced its motives and conduct. This he was free to do. It was only a question for his own decision, how far he would allow political opposition to interfere with prudent demeanor in time of National peril. It is nothing either (except for the circumstances of the case) that Mr. Holden becomes a candidate, and introduces into the State a political contest which can be productive of no good. All this is nothing at all—so far as any obligation to the Government is concerned, or so far as any interference from the Government might be exacted.

But there are peculiar circumstances connected with Mr. Holden's movement, and with the action of those who are combined with him in the movement, which make this act of his and theirs a defiance and a danger—which may require the interposition of the Government to arrest an evil already full of mischief and each day of increasing danger.

Last Summer, Mr. Holden had instigated and encouraged a series of public meetings, professedly in the interest of peace, but manifestly of disaffaction to the war and hostility to its prosecution—with a view to enter upon some negotiation with the enemy outside of and independent of the Confederate Government.

Mr. Holden published these meetings in his paper—some of which openly favored a re-union with the Federal Government and a re-adoption of the United States constitution. He published these proceedings without disapproval at the time, and thereby disclosed to the enemy an interior disaffection, which he exaggerated by denunciation of a threatening character. He thus encouraged the enemy to continue his invasion, and produced large numbers of desertions from our army, by depressing our soldiers and discontenting them with the service.

Shortly after the elections for Congress in the last fall, he instigated and encouraged a new set of meetings, of a more exciting, more disaffected and more defiant character, with the avowed object of pressing upon the Governor a call of the Legislature, in order to procure a Convention, by which North Carolina, in a sovereign capacity, by separate action, was to open negotiations for peace.

These meetings can be traced to his origination—they fulfilled his plan by denunciations of our Government as tyrannical and despotic,—they stigmatized its action, passed and probable, and invited resistance thereto through the sovereign power of the State. The more effectually to prepare the public mind, for the intended movement in Convention, he announced in the Raleigh Standard, of the 17th of January—"That if the war should continue "for 12 months longer, slavery in the States "would be utterly destroyed. That peace "could never be obtained as long as we con- "tend for Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and "West Virginia. That the State would not "submit to suspension by Congress of the "writ of *habeas corpus*, or to a law conscript- "ting citizens from 16 to 50."

He further published on the 2nd of Febuary—"That such a Convention could treat or do "anything else—that any one State could de- "mand terms for herself, and her co-states, "and would take from the enemy the very "best it could get. That a Convention con- "stantly in session, could act for the State "as a sovereign; make terms in the last re- "sort, and thus preserve the State from ex- "tinction." All this he said in substance

In order to familiarize the public mind with this project, he denounced the Government as a despotism—the chief magistrate as a dictator—repeatedly threatened the secession of the State under such language as, "that she would fall back on her sovereingnty;" that she would withdraw the key-stone and tumble down the arch"—that "she would" take her affairs into her own hands"—and even went so far as to publish the writings of individuals, which declared that forbearance to our Government was no longer a virtue, and resistance ought to be begun,—and the more obnoxious resolutions of the meetings he had invitedthat the war is unholy, disapproved by God, and unjustifiable by christian men.

All this he published; and it is believed caused his papers to be sent from his office, to disloyal persons, in the lines of the enemy—thus furnishing to our foes additional encouragement to invade our people and to strengthen their forces, the more effectually to overrun our State and bring her into subjection to the Federal authority.

And now, in support of his teachings and carrying out a latter counsel from him, Petitions are in circulation in some of the military departments, among the soldiers, as well as among the citizens, to continue the pressure for this Convention for the purpose he has set forth.

And the more efficiently to aid and advance this injurious and perilous undertaking, Mr. Holden has defiantly announced himself a candidate for Governor on these "principles and views"—which he declares his purpose to maintain and establish. Without this agitation which his attitude stimulates and spreads, the State would be calm—there would be no party strife, and the public would repose in quiet, so far as intestine strife is concerned.

How far the Confederate Government will allow this dangerous agitation to proceed, we cannot tell. It is not for us to say. The above is a faithful narrative of our dangers. Every day discloses from the press of our enemies, and here in our midst, the increasing perils of this agitation. We wish we could reach Mr. Holden with friendly advice—him and his associates, whom we could *now* name—whom we may yet be obliged to name—and rescue them and ourselves from the evils which their course is daily engendering.

The Diabolical Fiendish Plot.

We invite the public attention to the purpose of the Yankee Raiders in their late move on Richmond, as disclosed by the papers found on the body of the Colonel commanding, Dahlgreen. It outrages all rules of humanity, and surpasses in atrocious design all the previous barbarities of our savage foe.—The intent was to burn Richmond, ravage the country, kill the President and Cabinet, and lay in waste and ruin the homes of defenceless citizens.

It is said that the prisoners taken have been immured in solitary cells. We await the action of the Government in the disposition of these bloody villains. Too much praise cannot be awarded to our bold defenders.—Matched against dreadful odds, they assailed the enemy, prevented his movements, harassed his forces and defeated his enterprise. Especially distinguished for his bold and useful conduct, was Col. Bradley T. Johnston and his command, the Maryland Line. Full accounts have been given of the gallant actions of this heroic officer and his followers. Col. Johnston has added to a long career of honorable and valuable service this crowning achievement.

We have been informed, that two companies of the 5th North Carolina Troops, while on picket duty, several miles from support, were surrounded by a force of two or more thousand, and were forced after a severe struggle, to surrender. After being taken, many succeeded in effecting their escape, and the enemy being too close pressed to be able to carry off the prisoners, were obliged to discharge them without parole.

If anything were wanted to satisfy Gov. Vance and the public of an immediate levy of *all persons*, who can be spared from home usefulness, the above statement should do so. Let our home offices be filled by men of age—let old magistrates do the duties and send to the army ALL. Fill up the army. The salvation of the country requires it!

Extra Session of the Legislature.

It is supposed that the Governor will be under the necessity of convoking the Legislature in extra session, in order to provide for certain contingencies which have arisen under the passage of the Currency and Tax Bills.—The public need apprehend no danger of any step being taken with success, to revive the Convention agitation. So far as the Convention is concerned, it is as dead as a hammer—and only the ghost of agitation now walks the earth, in the figure of a candidate for Governor. The Legislature will have other business to do, and but little time to accomplish it, before the time of taking care of their own bacon will require the members at home.

For fear, however, that some agitator may revive the strife of folly, we shall republish to-morrow the able communication from the late files of our paper, over the signature of "ARICUS." It disposes of the dangerous heresy of calling a Convention by a majority vote, in a style both masterly and convincing.

ESCAPED PRISONERS.—We learn that twenty-two prisoners made their escape from the train on Sunday night, *en route* from Richmond South. They will probably pass themselves off as Union emissaries, and the loyal public should be on their guard, and watch out for all such characters. They will be engaged in mischief, and their arrest should be especially looked after.

Mr. Holden's Card.

In the very curt and concise announcement of himself as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, against the present incumbent, Governor Vance, Mr. Holden finds no necessity for any accusation against his antagonist, and does not deem it at all important, to set forth any peculiar merits of his own, nor to assign any reasons why the Governor should be ousted and he chosen to supply his place. He limits his claims to the simple assertion—"My principles and views as a Conservative *after the straitest sect*, are well known to the people of the State." "After the straitest sect." This is not an original phrase, and does not pretend to be. In the card it bears the quotation marks, which we have italicised. The quotation is a scriptural one, and though not entirely accurate, is perhaps as near to accuracy as politicians who employ scripture for their purposes are in the habit of attaining. If any one, however, can find fault with the inaccuracy in the quotation, no one will pretend to question the appropriateness of the *selection* for the *character* to which it was to be applied. The full quotation we believe to be: "After most the straitest sect of our religion, I lived a PHARISEE." The people then are to be content with this brief manifesto. It is all they are to get in the way of cause, reason, or excuse, why an exciting and injurious agitation is to be continued in the State.

It is well known, that two years ago Mr. Holden first brought Governor Vance before the public. It is further known, that he advocated his election as the CONSERVATIVE candidate. It is further known, that during the period of Gov. Vance's term to the present time Mr. Holden has claimed him as the true and faithful representative of that party "after the straitest sect"—of which Mr. Holden professes to be *now* living.

Notwithstanding all this—without so much as even vouchsafing a question of Governor Vance's fitness, orthodoxy, or claim upon the "CONSERVATIVE party"—Mr. Holden hastens to throw himself in the way, to defeat Gov. Vance, without so much as even allowing him a knowledge of his fault. To any one not acquainted with Mr. Holden's peculiar mode of doing things, this would be considered an unceremonious, unreasonable, and rather unfriendly demonstration. If it be true, as we have heard from frequent rumors, that the Confederate Government, having been attracted to the injury Mr. Holden was inflicting upon the national cause by his seditious and disloyal practices as a public journalist, had determined upon his arrest, and was stayed from doing so by the solicitation of Gov. Vance, then there will be added to this rather rude opposition to a personal and political friend, some quantum of ingratitude towards a benefactor.

We know nothing of any facts in this matter, and do not pretend to vouch any truth in the matter: but if it be true—why, then, ever since the day that Esop wrote of the husbandman who put something frozen by the fire, people have had a definite idea of this kind of conduct.

For our own part, not being of the household of any party, we are only interested in the matter in so far as every loyal, true lover of his country is interested, to see agitation stifled, and political partyism held down, until war is terminated in the land, and liberty and their own government are secured to our people.

And we wonder so long as no opposition was brought out against Gov. Vance by those whom Mr. Holden has denounced as a party called "*destructive*," why, what earthly reason there can be for Mr. Holden's thus attacking a favorite of his own creation, and instituting another party contest in our midst.—We had thought that this "killer and maker alive" of his fellows, confined this employment to times of peace, forgetting in our innocence that so slight an affair as WAR, is not permitted to interfere with imperial pastimes.

Further on the Card.

"My principles and views as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to "the people of the State. Those principles "and views are what they have been. They "will not be changed."—*W. W. Holden's Card.*

We readily comprehend now, the reason why the "principles and views" are not more distinctly set forth. The *idea* of any one man, in any given time, within any living age, with any known quantity of stationery in the Confederate States, to undertake to define, set forth and manifest the "views and principles" of Mr. William W. Holden, candidate for Governor, is, in the judicial language of Chief Justice Pearson, an "indecent spectacle" of an attempt at impossibility.

"Wern't you born in the middle of the week?" said a wag to a cross eyed stranger. "I don't know; why do you ask the question?" "Because," said the questioner, "you seem to me to be always looking both ways for Sunday." A look both ways for the "principles and views" of our Gubernatorial candidate, would discover a very small modicum of an infinite variety.

As well attempt to track an old Fox, colored "Silver Grey," by a long course of years, and a near approach of death, through his many twists and turns, his hidden caves and holes, as to ferret out the "*principles*," to say nothing of the "VIEWS" of this shrewd old politician of twenty odd years date.

They are what they have been. "They will not be changed." Changed! what need is there of change? If variety is wanted, there is color for any taste. If clothing be desired, there's a garment for any fit. It is an honest outburst, this vain and unsophisticated pledge that there will be no more "CHANGE." To one complexion we have come at last. As we are known "*as a Conservative of the straitest sect*," so let us be judged. So says Mr. Holden, and to the public judgment upon the plea of his own making we commit him. It is due to him to say, that what of stability he has lacked heretofore, seems at last to have been concentrated in that *conservative* defiance of his own Government, and negotiation with the foe, which has made him an object of home distrust and Yankee adulation.

Proof.

We do not think Mr. Holden and his coadjutors are aware of how strong a case the Government can make against them. Let us see:

He has denounced to the soldiers the government they are serving, as a despotism fast hastening to subvert their rights, and destroy their freedom, and sacrifice their families. That desertions from the army have resulted from this teaching.

That he has disclosed to the enemy, by the publication of meetings, circulars of others, and his own editorials, a serious hostility to our Government, and an undue desire for peace to be obtained by wholly illegitimate means.

That he has announced the right of the State to refuse submission to the constitutional acts of Government, even to secession from the Confederacy—and has urged the call of a Convention, threatening the Government in certain contingencies to carry this right into execution.

That he has proposed to the army, and the people, to disrupt the Confederacy, to forsake a portion of our Confederate allies and give them over to the enemy, by abandoning Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia—thereby disaffecting the soldiers of those States, exciting their apprehensions, and endangering their allegiance.

That he has expressly stated to private individuals, that the object of this Convention was to make terms with the enemy, by a separation from the Confederacy.

That an official, one of his most strong advocates, who holds a high office in the State, has stated the above to be the intention of the proposed Convention—and that he was for secession, and for the Convention for that purpose.

That he and this official have sought to operate upon persons in this (Wake) county, to get up meetings for this purpose, and that both of them have, to soldiers, denounced the prosecution of the war, denounced the Government, and stated that the only way to get peace was by the "separate action of North Carolina in Convention."

Is Mr. Holden retentive of every word he has uttered—every line he has written? Are his coadjutors? Are they unmindful of the danger of these intended combinations? Do they forget that the Government has access to information? That in their own counsels they may be betrayed—that there may be even a stronger case in the possession of the Government than that which we have stated?

If they have a conscience satisfied of its own clear purpose—if they are fearless of investigation. If they still, after thought and reflection, shall continue, for selfish and party ends, to stir up dissensions, awaken strife, and keep alive agitation:

If they, still seeing the well-grounded apprehensions of the loyal citizens of this State, of other States, and of the Government, are determined to brave an issue and measure strength with our people and the authorities—then Mr. Holden will continue in his course, and his coadjutors will stand up to him.

But, if calm reflection, an observation of all the points, more thorough information, shall satisfy them of the impolicy, the injurious tendency, and the great hazard to the public welfare of their continued agitation—then Mr. Holden will in a manly and patriotic manner withdraw, and confessing his error will reunite his abilities and devotion in support of the National cause.

A future of well directed effort to sustain, advance and encourage the success of the nation, will go a long way to efface the past—and a name on the roll of honor, as a useful defender of the country, will be a heritage richer than the diamonds of Golconda—more precious than all the posts of distinction though they were laid successive at his feet.

Illustration.

The present attitude of Mr. Holden towards Gov. Vance, reminds us of an incident that either fell under our observation, or that we have heard, or read about, we are not sure which:

Happening to pass a house on the side of a street in ——, the person passing was attracted by an unusual noise indoors; whereupon he stopped and, knocking at the door, which was ajar, it opened, and he discovered a very tall, stout woman, and a short, thick man, who turned out to be *husband and wife*, engaged in actual pugilistics. The stout woman had the short man's head under her arm, with his neck bent and slightly squeezed, as appeared from the red and plethoric caste of his countenance—and she was pummeling him severely;—while the short man was striking about wildly. The gentleman, who was a modest man, was thunder-struck at the sight, and immediately apologized, saying—"Ah! I hope I don't intrude; I only meant to ask, who keeps house?" "Bedad," said the short man with a thick, choked accent—"that's what we're a trying now; and its rather agin me, as you may discover."

The gentleman not feeling particularly interested in the result, left the parties to their amusement.

We call attention to the notice of a dividend of 15 per cent. declared by the Bank of Cape Fear, payable in the currency as now ruling, on the 15th of this month. This large dividend is without doubt declared at this time to enable the stockholders to fund the amount in the 4 per cent. bonds, available for the payment of the tax laid by the recent Tax Bill on shares held in Banks and all other incorporated companies. Would it not be well that all joint stock companies whether incorporated or not, (for the tax bill reaches shares in all such companies,) if they have the means, should provide for the tax on their respective shares by a like or sufficient dividend, payable at a time when their shares-holders can purchase the desired bonds.

Public Sentiment.

We shall publish as they are received, the sentiments of the Press on the Speech of Governor Vance, and as indicative of the course of parties in the coming campaign for Governor of North Carolina.

We have already published from the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro Patriot the opinions of those journals. They are highly favorable to Governor Vance and are valuable to him as coming from the organs of true Conservative sentiment in the State The Observer, as a political paper, has always commanded a wide circulation, and been the exponent of the intelligence of his party in the State. It has become a journal of much more extended influence, by reason of its wise and patriotic course during the progress of the war.

We publish to-day an article on the same subject from the Wilmington Journal. Great importance attaches to this expression, because the Journal reflects the sentiment, without doubt, of that entire party which Mr. Holden has been in the habit of denominating "Destructive"—but which ought more properly to have been called the Conservative party.

The article is carefully worded, and is of much significance. It commits no one as a partizan of either candidate, and recognizing Governor Vance in his true light, as the *leader* of a political party who has made war upon it and its friends, it offers no hope to him; except that in the absence of any other candidate, it will prefer his position to that of Mr. Holden.

For our own part, we think the contest will be narrowed down to a struggle between palpable and dangerous disloyalty on the one side, and patriotism and loyalty on the other. The party which has been called "destructive," original secessionists," will have much to forgive, but its intense love of country may induce it to join in the support of a true man, how much soever a political opponent, if thereby it may advance the cause of the Confederacy.

The Rams.

A later arrival from Europe, brings the intelligence that Lord Derby had attacked the policy of Earl Russell, in seizing the iron clads, and attributed the action of the Government to the Yankee menaces. This foreshadowing assault from the opposition in England, is the most favorable omen since the war. Last July, when Roebuck's motion pended, no move at all favorable to us had been made by Lord Derby. Indeed, his very slight demonstrations were rather the other way. Now, the whole course of the opposition on the American question is significant, and to us hopeful.

From the day that the venerable Pontiff addressed his noble letter of sympathy to the *President of the Confederate States*, a stronger, more wide-spread, and more valuable sympathy has inclined towards us in Europe. We retain our conviction expressed last fall, that the Alexandra case will be decided finally in favor of the ship. That the iron clads of Mr. Laird will be released—that we shall be recognized by Mexico and afterwards by Europe, and that all this will occur by the first of June, unless we meet with some great disaster.

The way to guard against this, is to place every man in the service, who is not more useful at home. The soldiers and the soldier's families are looking anxiously to the Governor, on whom rests the responsibility to enforce this necessity, for the desired action. The prospect of recognition, affords no occasion for relaxing our own efforts. On the contrary, it urges to renewed and more earnest action, for it would be madness to hazard so important an advantage, by indifference or neglect. Put soldiers in the field, and our cause is safe.

Mexico.

We see from our exchanges that the future Emperor of Mexico will not wait for the formality of a vote of the Mexican people. He accepts the successors—the submission of the country—and the necessities of the case, as sufficient bases for its immediate action. Hence he has commenced to arrange his departure and is expected to reach his destination by the 22nd of this month. He will find Mr. Preston there.

In the mean time, the powers of Europe are combining to make representations to stop the war in the Duchies.

The Russell ministry is tottering in England under the blows of Derby and D'Israeli. The Alexandra case is again decided favorable, and the foreign enlistment act must be amended or the Rams must come out.

In the meantime our Government is pressing with vigor to fill the army—and the campaign has opened with an uninterrupted flow of success to our arms—and disaster and defeat to the enemy.

THOSE SHAD—AN UNCONDITIONAL BARGAIN.—Many thanks to Mr. T. A. Granger, of Goldsboro', for that fine pair of SHAD received on Monday morning. They were excellent—fresh, nice and white, and not caught at Newbern. We can enjoy them without taking any oath of allegiance or promising to drink no sam-shaw, or to behave ourselves with propriety.

SINGAPORE, JANUARY 4.—The Alabama left this port on the 24th ultimo and afterwards in the Straits of Malacca, burned the British ship Martaban, for Moulmein, and American ships Sonora and Highlander.

The distance from Singapore to Amoy is some 2000 miles, and Captains Baker and Ranlett, both old and experienced China shipmasters, state that it would be impossible for the Alabama to reach Amoy in nine days, in the face of heavy monsoon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAGGART, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Alabama.

DEMOPOLIS March 6.

One hundred and twenty one prisoners captured by Gen. Forrest's command above Okolona, were brought here to-day.

From Sherman's Lines.

MERIDIAN, March 6.

Sherman was reported at Canton on Wednesday last. The cavalry were fighting on all sides. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Canton all day Wednesday. Sherman in going through the country, issued an order that his men must rob the people of subsistence, which was effectually done. The Yankees took a large number of negroes. This section of the country is perfectly impoverished, wherever the enemy has been. The telegraph is working as far west as Morton, being repaired to former western terminus.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, March 7.

Saturday morning Holmes' brigade of cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold and drove them from their position. We lost one man killed and took seven prisoners. It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was intended as a grand attack—the enemy were much surprised to find Johnston in such force. No present signs of movement on the part of the Yankees.

A Special to the Appeal, dated Macon, Miss. 6th, says the Yankees are all across Big Black,—burned nothing but some cotton, captured and carried off three officers, injured the Mississippi, Central Railroad, and carried off many negroes. They destroyed provisions wherever found, and burned many houses in the country, and the railroads running from above within a few miles of Canton.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H; March 7.

The statement of the Yankee journals of the 3d inst., about Custer's performances, are greatly exaggerated. The true version is this: Burnt three flour mills, the bridges near Charlottesville were blown up, one caisson, [not six,] did not surprise the cavalry camp, did not get fifty prisoners; was whipped away by Brailwait's battery. Stuart's horse artillery was unsupported. Our loss in killed and wounded not over twelve. Stole probably 300 horses from non-combatants, but took none from soldiers in arms. All quiet.

From Richmond and Suffolk.

RICHMOND, March 7.

At auction to-day, Confederate five year bonds opened at 115; closed 102½. Five hundred dollar bonds, one hundred million loan, due 1881, brought 120. All securities declined, most of those offered have been withdrawn. Bank stocks sold at an average decline of fifteen dollars.

Gold 23 for one. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided specie subject to tax in kind five per cent.

The decision in the *habeas corpus* case rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals to-day, fully affirming the constitutionality of the conscription acts, and act abolishing exempting persons who had furnished substitutes. All the Judges concurred.

ews was received to-day of the capture of two Yankee steamers by a sma party of cavalry. Further particulars deemed inexpedient at present. The Petersburg Express to-day states that Suffolk had been occupied by Confederate troops several days.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, March 7.

A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear, near Bald Head, early yesterday morning. No further news from her. Our batteries struck a blockader on Saturday evening three times—supposed to be the same one.

Exchange of Prisoners Resumed.

RICHMOND, March 6.

The prisoners brought to City Point Friday arrived here this afternoon. About forty Yankee officers and six hundred privates will be sent in return to City Point to-morrow. The exchange will be continued in same proportion so long as the Yankee authorities send back our men.

Another flag of truce boat with returned prisoners is expected at City Point to-morrow.

Col. Cook, of Dahlgreen's command, was brought to the Libby last night.

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,

BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, March 5, 1864.

BACON,	$5.00 ₽ lb.
BEEF, by the quarter,	none.
BEESWAX,	4 50 ₽ lb.
BUTTER,	4.50@5.00 ₽ lb.
CHICKENS,	4.50@5.00
CORN,	22 50@25 ₽ bu.
EGGS,	2.50@3.00
FLOUR,	250 00 ₽ bl.
FODDER,	13.00@13 50
HAY,	12.50 ₽ hun.
IRON, (retail)	4.00
LARD,	5·00 ₽ lb.
MOLASSES,	30.00 ₽ gal.
NAILS,	3.00 ₽ lb.
PEAS,	20.00 ₽ bus.
PORK,	4.00@.500
POTATOES, Sweet,	15.00 ₽ bush.
RAGS,	15 ₽ lb.
SALT,	1·00 ₽ lb
SUGAR,	12.00 ₽ lo.
TALLOW,	3 50@4.00

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law,
HALIFAX COUNTY. } Fall Term 1863.

Daniel and Hervey
vs.
Thomas N. Rowlins

Original attachment levied on land.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment will be ordered against him and the land levied on, will be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness, James M. Grizzard, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax town, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1863.

Issued 1st March, 1864.

6-w6t JAS. M. GRIZZARD, C. S. C.

Wayne County, North Carolina.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1864.

Cenith Jones,
vs.
Heirs at law of Benj. Jones, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Jones and Jesse Jones, two of the defendants in this cause, are beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, S. H. Denmark, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Goldsboro', the 3rd Monday of February, A. D. 1864.

6-w6w. S. H. DENMARK, Clerk.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864.

Incidents from Newbern.

We have in our possession a copy of the "North Carolina Times," edited by George Mills Joy, *Yankee*, at Newbern. The number is filled with many and varied articles. It has, in the first place, the usual amount of advertisements for renting the property of our citizens, to make sad the hearts of poor refugees who, driven away from home, deprived of its comforts, and actually suffering from want, are thus compelled to see, week by week, vandal Yankees and their negro associates installed into their dwellings, and rioting in the possession of *their* hard earned property.

Next are advertisements of the sale of what is called abandoned property—abandoned plantations. This means, that whenever loyal citizens, patriots, lovers of their country, have prefered exile to association with their invaders and the abhorrent annoyances of their rule and government, then their lands, plantations and property (such as cannot be stolen by the officers) is offered for sale and rent to Yankees, niggers and tories, who reside and do business in the enemy's lines, and swear to do allegiance to his Government, to the acts of the Yankee Congress on slavery, and to Lincoln's proclamations—to all such the privilege of bidding for the houses and homes of our worthiest, best citizens of the ancient town, is accorded.

Next alongside of these insulting, aggrieving advertisements, is a short but significant editorial—in these word:—

"The People's Press, published at Salem, in Forsythe county, has joined the Raleigh Conservative Press, and is very defiant in its attitude." "It is a very able paper."—*Newbern Times, Feb. 24—George Mills Joy—Yankee.*

Thus a new associate is accorded to the Progress—"a *very able paper*"—whose tone, like that of the Progress, is "*very defiant. Tone*, did we say? We should have said "*attitude.*" *Attitude* is the word used. By *attitude*, the "Times," Joy, Editor, evidently refers to the Progress—having in view this paper's "falling back on its sovereignty" Of course, in order to *fall back*, one must be in a condition, or *attitude* to do so—and thus, the People's Press, together with the Raleigh Progress, are assigned their *attitude*—by the Yankee Joy at Newbern. And for the cheer and comfort, edification and encouragement of the Yankee Government and Yankee people, this new ally of the Progress is hailed and welcomed into the Raleigh Conservative Press, with their defiant attitude—defiant of their own Government.

Mr. William W. Holden's announcement that he is a candidate for Governor, will form in "Joy's" paper the theme of a still more cheering annunciation.

More Incidents from Newbern.

AN INVITATION TO BREAKFAST—A GREETING TO MCDUFF.

Alongside of the depressing advertisements of the sale and rent of the property of refugees in the town of Newbern, is a paragraph by "Joy," the Yankee, in the following words:

"Pennington, of Raleigh, says that he "should like very much to get some of our "nice, fresh white shad. Well, John, we "have been luxuriating upon them for the "past two or three weeks, and will agree, if "you will visit Newbern, take the oath of "allegiance, and behave yourself with pro-"priety, and drink no more of that Chinese "sam-show, to give you a splendid breakfast "on broiled shad."

Rich, rare and racy this, to be sure. Mark the affectionate intimacy—the recognition of an identity of stripe—"Pennington of Raleigh says"—the easy familiarity as one known, thoroughly understood, perfectly appreciated. "Well, John," you are all right—we know you well—and all those who make up your *corps de ballet*, they are all right. Do you want shad, John? "nice fresh and white?" Come down. Pay a visit to Newbern. There are only three conditions to your enjoyment—two of them easy—the other more difficult, but not impossible.

"Take the oath of allegiance, drink no more Chinese sam-show, and behave yourself with propriety."

The Progress has not a right of complaint against the tone from this Yankee occupant of the homes of those it calls *fellow citizens*. For—

The Progress has carried Joy to the heart of that Yankee, time and again, by denouncing and defying the Government which that Yankee is endeavoring to overthrow. The Progress has furnished columns of matter to that Yankee, week after week, to put in his paper, to encourage his people to continue in the occupation of our homes.

The Progress has joined with that Yankee in disparaging our prospects and depressing our people.

And no longer than the day before yesterday, the Progress proposes a coalition with the fellow-subjects of that Yankee, on a basis of some national re-union with them; which new evidence of its good will, makes another half column for the Yankee "Joy."

Fellow-citizens, we commit to you these extraordinary occurrences—unheard of before in time of war! Is there to be no end of them? Is a new excitement now to be opened up in our midst—and this people to writhe under it from now till August?

PRINCIPALS WHO HAVE REPORTED TO CAMP VOLUNTARILY:—John Tippetts, W. W. McInnis, —— Daniel, —— Utley.

The above named Principals all reported to Col. Mallett.—They sought no escape through *habeas corpus*, but have gone in cheerfully. Theirs is a worthy example, and it is due to such as they, that *all* should be made to follow—Principals—J. P's—Mayors—Town Commissioners—Constables—all these can be had above the age, for the asking.

Yet Further Incidents from Newbern.

THE "SILVER-GREY-FOX."

On the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, in our late home of Newbern, now contaminated by the presence and occupancy of the invaders, with his horde of wretches who pollute our homes and despoil our property—on the 22d of February at Newbern, these enemies, with their tory companions, did outrage to the day, by holding a celebration.

In that display, was a Fireman's parade, under the auspices of one Captain Denny, who has a hatchet and axe company of 30 men. The Times, edited by Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee, thus notices the turn out:

"The Fireman's celebration on Monday last passed off very successfully. The line organized on Broad street.

Foster Engine co. No. 1—61 men.

HOLDEN Hook and Ladder No. 1—63 men.

* * * *

"The Foster Engine was very neatly and elaborately trimmed."

"The HOLDEN *truck*, also.—The apparatus was beautifully trimmed.—On top of the HOLDEN truck was perched *a Silver-Grey Fox*, that was very uneasy in its position and attracted much attention."

The *Foster* Engine is named after *General Foster*—who was once saved from death at Wilmington by the tender nursing of one of the kindest and most excellent ladies of North Carolina—and who recompensed the humanity afterwards by *stealing* the articles of furniture out of the houses of the people of Newbern and bestowing them upon his white wife and colored mistresses.—This Engine was named in his honor—the General once commanding the invaders at Newbern.

The HOLDEN truck—which came next in order; after Foster's, the thief's, in this Yankee procession—was named in honor of Mr. *William W. Holden* of Raleigh—since yesterday, candidate for Governor of North Carolina. The HOLDEN truck—of the HOLDEN hook and ladder company of the fire Department at Newbern. On this truck was an apparatus, and perched thereon "*a Silver-Grey Fox*"—a fox that attracted much attention—and "that was very uneasy in its position."

The HOLDEN TRUCK. Truck! This word points an enquiry. What TRUCKLING has Mr. Holden done, that his name, now while we are in dreaful war, designates a portion of the display, in a celebration of our enemies? How has *he* truckled to our invaders, that thus he obtains at their hands this distinguished consideration? And on the top, a "Silver-Grey Fox." Why select a FOX to surmount the Holden Truck? What is there of resemblance between Mr. Holden and a "Silver Grey-Fox?" What of disposition, habit or character do the Yankee admirers of Mr. Holden see alike in him and a "Silver Grey Fox?" The fox is an artful, cunning, low, deceitful, mischievous, false, treacherous beast. Why should the Yankees, while thus honoring Mr. Holden, thus associate him?

And this "silver-grey fox" attracted much attention—on a *Holden* truck—with apparatus beautifully trimmed—in a Yankee procession—close after a Foster Engine—in our conquered town of Newbern—on the birth day of our Washington!

But the "silver-grey fox *was very uneasy in his position*". Fox as he was, he was not wholly lost to all sense of honor, all sense of shame, all sense of danger. One or the other, or perhaps a little of both emotions, conspired to his uneasiness. Well may this FOX feel uneasy. The hunters are after him—the woods are open—the coursers are fleet of foot, and Newberne and North Carolina will not always be safe for it.

This is the first picture of the candidate for Governor in North Carolina, sent up for presentation to the people from the columns of the Times—Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee, Editor.

It would be a very extraordinary man that can thus hold the affections of both sides in a time of deadly war—can strictly maintain the faith with both—be honored by one in public celebrations—and elected Governor by the other.

Habeas Corpus Writs Refused.

We understand that Judge Battle has lately refused to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in a number of cases, when applied for by persons who had placed substitutes in the army; on the ground, that the writ was suspended in all such cases by the late act of Congress. We have also understood that such is the opinion of Judge Manly. Thus two of the three Judges of the Supreme Court hold that the writ is suspended, and there is as little doubt, from reliable information which we have, that they would hold the law also making principals of substitutes liable to military duty, constitutional and valid to all intents and purposes.

It was rumored yesterday, however, that Chief Justice Pearson had ordered the arrest of an Enrolling Officer in Guilford County, to answer for a contempt in not obeying the mandate of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, issued by him; the officer in doing so, making returns in accordance with the act, and acting under orders of his superiors. Is Judge Pearson determined to bring about a collision between the State and Confederate authorities? It would seem so. He should remember that there are other Judges in the State besides himself, and that the opinion of his two associates on the Supreme Court Bench are entitled to the same consideration as his own.—He is assuming a fearful responsibility.

As for the substitute men, they had as well take the field at once, and save their credit.—Judge Pearson cannot help them out.

Mr. Long's Second Letter---and His Last.

The claims of ancient friendship, perhaps would be better recognized by us if we were to decline the publication of this last epistle. But we are not the guardian of "our old classmate," and it may be as well at once to give him the rope and let him save the trouble to another, by doing for himself what seems to be inevitable. We the more readily comply, because his last is a picture of the artist in a character of his own selection, and sketched by himself. If he does not pass muster on this representation, we can do nothing more for him. In undertaking Romeo, however, he loses us our cook. We have an intolerable aversion to "High life below stairs." We made him our cook rather for the comedy of the thing. When he contemplates tragedy, he must leave our service. We want no dead Romeos and Juliets in our kitchen.

We note particularly the points of the letter, which we especially present for the public observation. First, the following:

"I have a great fancy to be called by my right name. It is James, sometimes called Jeemes, and by the vulgar, Jim—just as we say Duncan, Dunk., vulgarly Donkey."

Now, we readily admit that our old friend may have many *aliases*, and we can understand why; but, we protest, if we have any, we do not know it. "The vulgar" may designate us, as the letter says—but our associations are with gentlemen, and we never know of such appellatives—unless intruded on us before we find it out, as in the present instance.

The second quotation we mark is—

"But how is it that you were not made a General? If I understand it correctly, some say that you based your application on the ground of your happy faculty of having a regiment slaughtered and coming off safe yourself."

We are not blind to the innuendo. It is just one of those friendly stabs, that an old friend of a peculiar honesty, would be inclined to give.

The public will perceive that this is rather a serious insinuation, as it intimates an accusation that, while an officer, we recklessly exposed the lives of our men, and cowardly preserved our own. We might administer the severity to this wanton accusation which the provocation merits. But we are not in the mood. We intend this paper as a vehicle of good taste and decency. If we have departed from the rule in introducing the correspondence under discussion, it is the fault of the letter writer more than our own.

But as this is not the first occasion of a similar insinuation, we owe it to ourselves to enquire, what will our brother officers—Col. Garrett, Lt. Col. Lee, Capt. Robinson, and others say of the two points of this attack? What will Cols. Terry and Hairston of the 24th Va., who were shot down on our left? What will these officers say of our responsibility for the charge at Williamsburg, and our conduct in it? We know what our General Early will respond, if this meets his eye. And Lieut. Gen. Hill is not free from obligation to us, both in this and other matters, to put now so distinctive a refutation before the public, that calumny will be silenced.

In conclusion, we recommend to Mr. Long, in future, to send his communications for publication to the Newbern Times, edited by Geo. Mills Joy. Yankee. His claim upon us is only that of ancient friendship; while upon Mr. Joy he can urge a present affinity; and we don't know how soon they two may meet. In order to ensure the perusal of this second letter, we have stated at the beginning, that it will be the last. We know no better mode of attracting for it attention.

The Southern Express.

We agree with the Richmond Examiner that the Southern Express Company deserves the unaffected thanks of the country, and especially of the army, for the patriotic and liberal arrangement they have made to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to our troops in the field. To meet the wants of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else. Packages (not more than one hundred pounds) should be sent to the Soldiers' Relief Association: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office. The troops in Northern Virginia will hereafter get, ahead of all other freight, packages addressed to them thorough these channels; and it is promised that if the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of other armies, they shall enjoy the same privileges.

The Chatham Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, held in Raleigh on yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Kemp P. Battle, of Wake; George W. Mordecai, of Wake; Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Warren; S. S. Royster, of Granville; Elias Bryan, of Chatham; John C. Washington, of Lenoir; and J. M. Heck, of Wake.

At a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., was elected President, and W. W. Vass Secretary and Treasurer.

In answer to some inquiries on the subject, we state that we cannot receive club subscribers at less than our regular rates.

We see from Mr. Holden's card, that he announces himself a candidate for Governor.

It is not known whether Gov. Vance will be a candidate for re election or not.

Some doubts have been cast upon the reported death of Brownlow. At the time we wrote a brief notice in his memory we were ourself inclined to discredit the fact. We are assured, however, since then, by parties recently from Knoxville, and also learn from others who have conversed with Col. Burke, the Federal flag of-truce officer, that it is so. The parson is therefore—dead.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

Judge Pearson's Opinion.

We have received at last the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in the case of Walton, the Principal who had put in a Substitute.

In considering it, we waive these several facts:

First—That Judge Pearson's prejudices and sympathies against the Confederacy, and his previous decisions, had prepared the public mind for this decision.

Second—That this opinion is delivered after those of Judge Halyburton of Virginia, Judge Lockraine of Georgia, and Judge Munro of South Carolina, on the some question—all of which concurred—and such legal judicial minds might and ought to be considered as having established a precedent to settle the case, in order that the law may be uniform.

Third—That Judge French of this State, had decided the identical question—thereby fulfilling the very condition which would impose an obligation as Judge Pearson had himself recognized.

We say we waive all these considerations, and come now to note Judge Pearson's opinion on its merits; and we confess to wonder, disappointment and mortification.

It was an occasion which at least claimed an attitude of dignity, calm investigation, and commanding conclusion, to be enforced by solid and profound reason. It is eminently deficient in all these qualities, and contrasts lamentably for the author, with the logical and respectable arguments of the other Judges we have named. It sets out to argue two propositions: 1st, "Is Substitution a contract?" 2d, "Has Congress power to violate its own contract?"

In the argument upon these two points, Judge Pearson manages to lose sight entirely of the magnitude of the question at issue, and conducts the discussion as if he were settling the inferior rights of individuals on a question as narrow as a dividing ditch.

If Judge Pearson be correct, then Congress being the sovereignty of the nation as far as law-making is concerned within the limits of the Constitution, may so cripple the power of the nation as to leave it unable to maintain itself in war, by parting with the right to raise an army—and may thus commit *felo de se* by a contract with the individual subjects of the nation.

We purpose to contrast this doctrine with Judge Pearson's own teaching:—

In the case of McRee against the W. & W. R. R. C., published in 2nd Jones' Law Reports, Judge Pearson delivered the opinion of the Court. The facts in that case were, that the Assembly of 1766 had passed an Act to encourage Benjamin Herron to build a bridge over the North-East branch of the Cape Fear River—and it enacted—

1st. That when the Bridge is built, the benefit thereof shall be vested in him, his heirs and assigns forever.

2nd That after the Bridge is built, * * * it shall *not be lawful for any person whatever to keep any ferry—build any bridge, or set any person or persons, carriage or carriages, over the said river, within six miles of the same, under a penalty of twenty shillings.*

It was admitted that Herron built the Bridge and the franchise came lawfully to Dr. McRee, the Plaintiff, and that the defendants did *build a bridge* within six miles of Herron's bridge, and did set persons over, and carriages, every day. And Dr. McRee sued for the 20 shillings. Judge Pearson reasoned that, express as were the words of the act, "it was not the meaning of the parties that Herron should have a perpetual monopoly of setting persons over the river—so that the Governor, Council and Assembly, no matter what might be the change in the condition of things, either in reference to the increased necessity for transports across the river or the improved modes of transportation, should never have the power to authorize any other mode of crossing the river."

He said—It will be unreasonable in Herron, in consideration of the services he was to perform, to exact any such stipulations; and it would be unreasonable on the part of the Assembly, in consideration of building a bridge, to take from themselves and their successors the power of doing that for which all Governments, (to-wit) promoting the general welfare, * * * are formed.

In other words—"it is unreasonable to suppose, that they intended to surrender the means by which * * * they might thereafter be enabled to effect the purpose for which they were created and formed into a government."

In Walton's case—Congress, at a period when the nation was engaged in war with a very powerful foe—had conscribed an army for three years if the war should last so long—and had embraced certain persons in the list of conscription. But had agreed that if persons so embraced should furnish substitutes from persons not so embraced, the Government would accept their substitutes.

Judge Pearson now decides that it is reasonable and proper to hold that it was the meaning of the parties—the Government and the individuals—that this contract should so far bind the Government that—although the enemy might increase his numbers—overwhelm the existing forces it had at its command—and imperil its existence—this contract would be so operative that it cannot call upon these exonerated persons to take up arms—and thus it has utterly "*taken from itself*"—the power not only of "promoting the public welfare"—but of preserving the public existence—thereby "surrendering the means" of effecting "the purpose for which it was created and formed into a government."

In one case it was unreasonable to suppose that the Government would contract with an individual that if he would build a bridge—no other bridge should be built in six miles of him—because in the future public commerce and public improvements might demand another bridge within the distance.

In the other case, *it is reasonable* and right to suppose that Government needing an army of fifty thousand men to-day, may so contract with individuals that if they furnish some men in their places to help make the fifty thousand, that the Government may thereby preclude itself from ever thereafter calling upon those individuals, though the very safety of the nation may depend upon their existence.

In the one case, Government will not be suffered for a slight consideration to part with the means of providing for its convenience—but in the other, will be supposed to part with the means, for a slight consideration, of preserving its existence.

Judge Pearson in the case of Walton, seeing the application, and feeling the force of McRee's case, endeavors to evade the reasoning he used in that case, by jumping to the other, ground on which the decision was put. But the chasm is too wide for even a nimble a mind, propelled by so ardent a will. The reasoning we have quoted from Judge Pearson in McRee's case, is fairly stated. It embraces the very points of the Walton case in a weaker degree as convenience is weaker than life. The dictum is Judge Pearson's own: *he* is bound by it, and the commonest mind will discover that he has left *himself* wholly unanswerd.

Judge Hallyburton in one sentence utters what every intelligent mind will at once accept as common sense and sound law.

"Congress can no more part with the power "to require the service in the army, when "the occasion demands it, of every able "bodied man in the community, than it can "barter away the right to declare war or to "lay and collect taxes."

We shall still be obliged to refer to Judge Pearson's opinion again.

Mr. Holden's Card.

We present to-day the Card of Mr. W. W. Holden, announcing himself a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. We are sorry that Mr. Holden has placed himself in this position. We are no enemy of Mr. Holden, except as we are hostile to every man who injures the cause of independence—and we shall find no pleasure in the task which Mr. Holden's position will devolve upon us.—While Mr. Holden has in his political characters, (for he has worn many,) while he has, we say, deluded and misled many people—he is himself the victim of the most false and treacherous counsel. He is now the victim of other men's guile—the instrument, to subserve the malice of some, the disloyalty of others; and his legal advisers to his present course; are worse men than himself. We would much rather see *them* receive the blow that will fall on his head, than he.

Mr. Holden's talents and personal attributes had made him deserving of a better fate; and lamentable as have been his political sins, there were not wanting many, ourselves among the number, who would have rejoiced in his success, socially and otherwise, as far as a reasonable ambition could have desired.

But when Mr. Holden, under the impulse of an unworthy ambition—lured by hypocritical persuasion—and led by pernicious counsel, chose to tread the path which damages his country and helps her murderous foe—he cannot complain, if he finds himself abandoned and denounced by the good men and true, and is left only to the embrace of the unpatriotic and disloyal—with the few of the honest element who may be led astray in his support.

We subjoin Mr. Holden's Card, and shall hereafter have more to say concerning it:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected, I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

W. W. HOLDEN.

March 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Clingman.

Officious persons are spreading a report that this distinguished officer is, or intends being a candidate for Governor. We know the contrary. Gen. Clingman looks to the service of his country in the field, and whenever opportunity offers, that service will be efficiently rendered.

Gen. Clingman was in this city on yesterday, on his return to duty from a short visit to his mother. His presence here had no political significance;—though we may mention as a matter of news, that Gen. Clingman is not in favor of any opposition to Gov. Vance.

The Candidate for Governor.

"Is thy servant a Dog?"—*Fayetteville Observer.*

No—"A Silver-Grey Fox."—NEWBERN TIMES, *Yankee.*

FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—Lt. Col. John R. Winston, of the 45th North Carolina Regiment, who escaped with four Captains from Johnson's Island on the night of the 1st January, passed through Greensborough last week on his way to his home in Rockingham county, N. C. The *Patriot* says that he walked on the ice for miles before he reached Canada, where he was greeted with kindness and furnished with means to return home. He arrived on the last trip of the Advance.

Dying Notes.

The last Standard, short in editorials, closes a career—in which much of subterfuge had necessarily to be resorted to—by a column of quotations, in which this favorite note of its song was elevated to its highest key. In that column it had several extracts from the *Confederate*—garbled for the purpose it had in view—in accordance with a habit it had long practiced with success. It styles the *Confederate* "Destructive;" and quotes some articles of ours in praise of Gov. Vance—intending thereby to spread the intimation that Gov. Vance had been taken up by a party which it called "Destructive."

When the *Confederate* was started, it claimed to be exempt from party designation—to have, as its title indicated, a National aim and object, Aiming at the success of our struggle for independence, and objecting against any and every impediment which might come in the way, it announced its determination to support both the Confederate and State Governments, in all efforts, and to eschew PARTY POLITICS—the more effectually to serve the object it had it view.

Gov. Vance has not announced any purpose to be a candidate, though the indications from the public are, that he is so considered.

Mr. Holden, as he has been the first to disavow being a candidate, is likewise the first to avow himself one. In that, following a habit for a life-time acquired.

The *Confederate* will be kept in its course. Its helm is still steady, and its prow is set for the haven of National Independence Gov. Vance has entitled himself to be a passenger on her boards. He is accorded the civility extended to all passengers, who, without being required to agree in *all* things with the Captain, refrains from expressions to mislead the crew. The reason we throw Mr. Holden overboard is, that we discovered that he had a torpedo in his pocket to try and blow up the boat.

We see, however, that George Mills Joy, Yankee, has picked him up on his craft. Perhaps the exchange of association will be mutually agreeable. At all events, the vessels are steaming on an opposite course, and the passengers they carry will soon separate forever.

Animated Nature.

FOXES.

Among the predatory and carniverous animals, none are more obnoxious than the Fox. It is an animal more or less common to all countries, and especially abounds in temperate climates—as the Confederate States. It resembles the wolf and the dog in many respects; though in others it differs from both. Its nose is small and its hair soft like the dog's, while its eyes are obliquely situated and its ears are directed like the wolf's. It is the *politician* of animals—dexterous, cunning, and full of art; his detection would be more difficult and his power of mischief much greater, if it were not that nature has provided the means of discovering his whereabouts by a peculiar odor, which is inseparable from his presence. He gains by address what he lacks in strength—watches his opportunities for depredation, and *varies* his conduct to suit all occasions. He is of the most avaricious nature, and has an appetite insatiable—will eat any kind of food—rats, mice, serpents, toads, lizzards, crabs, shrimps, shell-fish. He will even attack wasps and wild bees; and when they stick to his skin, he rolls over and over in the dirt until he gets rid of them, and then greedily devours the wax and honey. He is not swift in the chase, and his only shift to escape, is to run into some hole. His natural length of days is about fourteen years—though sometimes he is known to live twenty-three or four. In his younger days he is called a cub—in his middle age a fox, and in his advancing and declining years, an *old fox*. He is of various colors—indeed one may say of all colors—black, blue, white—white with red legs, white with black head, red with white throat, and red with black stripe, and grey, iron grey—and SILVER GREY. In colder climates, as Greenland, no single fox keeps more than one color; but in more temperate, as in the Confederate States, the fox changes his color from time to time—running through the various colors at different eras of his life, of white with red legs, white with black head, red with black stripe, to *silver grey*—which last color it attains towards the close of life. The fox is an Ishmaelite of an animal. He makes war on all—and most on him. But while his destruction is necessary, because of his mischief, he affords too much sport to be an object of malice. Indeed; it is his own fault that he is not a favorite animal. One smartpose of his is worthy of praise for its cuteness, if not for its morals. His provision for himself by cheating the *Fowler*—when he expertly takes the bird out of the *Fowler's* snare, and hides it away for his own devouring.

A PREMIUM UNIFORM.—Recently Mrs. White, of Selma, Alabama, went through the lines to Lexington, Kentucky, and being sister (Todd) of Mrs. Lincoln, was permitted to go to Washington. On her return, several weeks ago, she was allowed to carry nothing back, save a uniform for a very dear friend of hers who was battling in the Southern cause. The uniform arrived in the Confederacy several days since, and on inspection all the buttons were found to be composed of gold coin—two and a half, five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, set in the wooden button and covered with Confederate cloth. The gold thus brought through is valued at between thirty and forty thousand dollars—all sewed upon a uniform.

The above is a remarkable instance of woman's ingenuity.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.—About $1,000,000 have been funded in four per cent. bonds since Monday, at the office in this city.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864.

The Progress, Again.

The devil cannot keep his cloven foot under the cover, if you were to dress him in crinoline and allow for skirt a three feet draggle. No more can this artful paper, fed by so many hands, conceal the secret strings of its heart; but, as it w re unavoidably, it bursts them when even the least occasion arises.

But a few days ago it was announced that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, had called a special meeting of the Legislature: and lo! immediately the *pedal* DEFORMITY appears. The Progress does not know "what state of feeling may be existing in Georgia"—the Progress would seem to hope some state of feeling adverse to our Government—some state that would enable it and that other McDUFF again to "lay on:" and manifestly it would be glad to leave the impression that some *bad* state of feeling exists in Georgia. It is thus by these insidious hints, that our soldiers are misled—oftimes misled to death—confessing in the hour of their ignominy the causes which misled them.

Again, yesterday, as if elated with the success of its first effort, the *pedal deformity* protrudes a little further. Yesterday, it WITH EVIDENT *delight* and SATISFACTION *not* CONCEALED, announces that "Wright's peace resolutions were read in the Yankee House of Representatives; and that Wood and Cox expressed favorable opinions of them. "So it seems," says the Progress, "we have peace men at the North as well as at the South; and the wonder to us is, that the two do not try to overthrow Lincoln's despotism and end the war."

Now this article exposes the whole plan, purpose and project of this now the only organ of the Agitators in North Carolina. First, it proposes a plan of co-operation between itself and those whom it represents, and Fernando Wood and Cox of Yankeedom—for it says "Whenever they turn upon Lincoln and Seward, our people will stand by and help them." Mark! the invitation is thus extended for a coalition—not to obtain independence—but simply PEACE. Not by recognition and a treaty—but by political combination to put down Lincoln and Seward. And then it is not our Government, but OUR PEOPLE that are to "stand by and help." The same abjury of the rightful mode, and the same sly, but dangerous because illegitimate protrusion of popular action.

But on what basis is this coalition between the subjects of the Confederacy and Yankee subjects to be put Why, on the basis of *Wright's resolutions*—a set of resolutions that one Mr. Wright, of Georgia, had the temerity to offer, but which were never read—which were scouted at by the whole House, and for the introduction of which Mr. Wright might have been expelled, but that he left Richmond and never returned and the House did not think it was worth the pursuit. One of these resolutions reads, that—

"In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of A NEW GOVERNMENT, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States."

This is Mr. Wright's proposition for *peace*—which the Progress not openly, but slyly and covertly adopts—the formation of A new Government—*one Government*—in other words, simple and unadulterated RE-CONSTRUCTION.

And to whom is this addressed? To a peace party of the North—not one of whom has ever yet spoken of peace except in connection with re-construction!

In our opinion, a more treasonable, mischievous and intolerable suggestion has no where been uttered, than is contained in this apparently insignificant, but deep and premeditated article of the Progress.

We shall unceasingly warn the people of the covert designs to lead *them* into peril—and to destroy the Government:—and if they escape the observation of the law officers of the Government, it shall not be our fault.

We had hoped that mischief and agitation would have stopped;—but its course is only changed. The cards are now being played *under*, instead of *on* the table.

Mark our prediction! In less than one week from to-day, this article will appear in the columns of Geo. Mills Joy, *Yankee*, of Newbern—along side of advertisements by our unscrupulous foes of the farms and property of our citizens for sale and rent. And the refugee from Newbern, as he catches a view of this detested sheet, finds the negro and Yankee advertising from his own door—and side by side finds the Progress's editorial, encouraging its continuance. How long—oh! how long?

Men who suppose that money is a drug, will find out by the time a third is taken off the value of all treasury notes and the taxes of two years are collected in one payment, that they have been laboring under a grave error. The currency and tax bills combined, are little else than a forced loan, and to the extent that this loan depreciates currency, men will find themselves without cash, and property will be thrown into the market at reduced prices.—We predict, therefore, an eager and exhaustless demand for money, which must be supplied either by mortgage or a sale of a portion of what one owns.

The Standard made its appearance last evening, after a suspension of a week or two, and in it we find a Card "To the People of North Carolina," signed "W. W. Holden," announcing himself "a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next." We will give our reflections upon the Card and other subject matter we find in the paper, from time to time, as the spirit may move us.

[For the Confederate.

MESSRS EDITORS.—The future historian of the present war, when he shall come to speak of the hatred and opposition of some among us to the cause of Southern freedom, must do so in terms tenfold more severe than any that have been applied to the Royalists of the old Revolution. In the case of the latter there were many circumstances which if they did not entirely justify, certainly extenuated in some degrees their offence. Descendants, in main, of those who had been the firm friends and supporters of the unfortunate House of Stuart, they maintained under all circumstances their attachment to royalty, and respected what they considered its sacred prerogatives. Fleeing from the persecutions of Cromwell and the Round heads, large numbers of them settled in Virginia and the Carolinas, and gave to the South that code of honor and chivalry which has been its pride and glory. The causes which led to the separation of the colonies from the mother country weighed but lightly upon them, for the reason that they were engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits. Those causes had their origin, not so much in questions of taxation, as in the oppressive maritime laws of England. True it is, there had been some complaints in the Southern Provinces in regard to taxation, but the difficulties were of a nature easily to be adjusted The people of the New England Provinces were largely engaged in commercial pursuits, and the provisions of the Navigation Act, which was passed during the reign of Cromwell, would have weighed upon them grievously, had not Puritan ingenuity and cunning found out means of evading it. That it was evaded most effectually, is shown by the following extract from one of their own historions: "The value of tea consumed in America was estimated at £300,000 annually. Nearly the whole quantity was smuggled; Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York were the great marts. The risk of seisure for many year was small, "and it is said, that, at one period not one chest in five hundred of that which was landed at Boston, fell into the hands of the officers of the customs. Some of the merchants of that town had become rich in the traffic, and a considerable part of the large fortune which Hancock inherited from his uncle, was thus acquired."

Had the merchants of Boston been permitted to continue their smuggling operations, it is more than probable the revolution of '76 would not have taken place. But the English government having resorted to stringent measures in regard to the collection of its customs, the people of Boston suddenly became very patriotic, and commenced throwing the tea from aboard the ships into the water. That act of patriotism drew down on its authors the vengeance of the government, and the result was the closing the port of Boston, with other acts of severity against the inhabitants. What was the action then of the Cavaliers of the South? Of sixty odd public meetings held denouncing the acts of the government, and expressing sympathy for the people of Boston, all, save one, were in the Southern colonies. Yet, in the resolutions passed by those meetings, not a word was to be found in reference to separation from the mother country. Indeed, as late as March, 1776, a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania said "there was a strange reluctance in the minds of many, to cut the knot that ties us to Great Britain, *particularly in this Colony and to the Southward*."—Again, in a letter written by Gen. Washington in the same month, he says "the people of Virginia, from their form of government, and *steady attachment heretofore to loyalty*, will come reluctantly into the idea of independence." But the people of Massachusetts, incited by the Southern sympathetic meetings held in their behalf, carried matters to extremes. After blood had flown on the hills of Boston, the Southern cavalier, prompted by the noble and generous impulses of his nature, hastened to the succor of his Northern countrymen. That many should have adhered to the British flag, is not difficult to account for. It was under that flag their ancestors had battled in opposition to the usurpations of Cromwell, and around it clustered memories and associations dear to their heart. They loved and revered their mother, venerable by age, and powerful by tribute. To become rebels to her authority, they considered a crime; believing that the then existing difficulties could have been amicably adjusted. Such were some of the motives that influenced the Royalists of the old Revolution; and if they did not entirely justify, they certainly extenuated their offence—if offence it can be called.

But *here* is a very different state of things. After North Carolina, in virtue of her sovereignty, withdrew from the Federal league, her citizens owed no further allegiance to the United States. What, then, can justify those among us who are suspected of being the secret friends of the old Government? In what consists their veneration for the house of Abraham the first? Is it because he is the head and embodiment of the principles of those whose ancestors fought our fathers at Marston Moor and on the plains of Naseby? Messrs. Editors, New England fanaticism is no new thing. It dates back centuries ago. From the time it drank the blood of Charles the first, down to our own days, its thirst for human gore has been insatiate. Whenever a noble cavalier could not be had, it has been content with more humble victims. For proof of this, turn to the pages of its own bloody statute books. But I am digressing—my purpose is not to write the history of New England fanaticism, but show how deep and lasting must be the infamy of those among us, who shall aid and abet its wild and savage hunt for southern blood. This is not a war for conquest merely, or glory, or any of the motives that ordinarily impel nations to invade the rights of nations; but it is a war in which, the enemy of *all* mankind having obtained possession of the hearts and consciences of men, directs and controls. The crescent and the cross, that have met upon a hundred battle fields, were not more distinctive than are the Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes. And he among us whom history shall write down as a traitor to our cause, will deserve and receive an infamy second only to that of a Judas Iscariot.

In what I have said of fanaticism, Messrs. Editors, I do not wish to be understood as saying that it has taken possession of the entire population of New England. I believe some good men may be found there. We have among us many of puritan birth or extraction, and, it is with pleasure I say it, some of them may be counted among our most worthy and useful citizens, and have no sympathy with those who are engaged in the unrighteous crusade against us. P.

The unfortunate accident on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road last week appears to have been caused by the breaking of an axle.

Col. John M. Brockenbrough, of the 40th Virginia regiment, has resigned.

OXFORD, GRANVILLE CO.

Editors of the Confederate:—As I have waited several weeks for an account of a Holden demonstration which came off at this place on Tuesday the 26th of January, and as the Standard has been silent on the subject, I have ventured to give the public a few of the particulars of said meeting.

In the first place, it was made known at the Wilton meeting on the 21st, (which have been so extensively noticed in the Standard and Progress,) that there would be a meeting of all the substitute men of Granville at Oxford on the 26th, at which time business of great importance would be laid before them. It was especially requested that every substitute man and his friends should be present. Accordingly, on the above named day there was a smart sprinkling of the above described individuals assembled in the Court house at the sound of the bell, and also a respectable number of outsiders—say one hundred and fifty, or two hundred—when, on motion, L A. Paschall was called to the chair, who upon taking his seat requested a Mr. Edwards to explain the objects of the meeting; whereupon this little man arose to his feet and made a speech—and *such* a speech! I shall not attempt to follow him, but there was one part of it that astonished some of the natives the in part which he alluded to *Magna Charta* and its being extorted from king John by the old French Barons at the battle of Pharsalia.

With the exception of the above flight it showed plainly throughout, that it was carefuly compiled from the most choice articles of the Standard. He gave particular prominence to the idea that the liberty of North Carolina was in great danger of being entirely subverted by the Government at Richmond—in short, his speech was made up of the grossest abuse of his own Government. And the strangest part of the matter is, that not one word of fault did he find of Abram Lincoln, and his vile crew of hirelings, who at that very time were devastating the fairest portion of our State.

After ventelating himself quite extensively for about one hour he took his seat, having satisfied every individual present that Mr. E. was a great man—*in his own opinion*.

Mr. J. T. Littlejohn then rose and remarked that he did not get up to make a speech, but he would simply remark that these meetings were treasonable, and were calculated to do a great deal of harm at a distance, but none where the authors and movers were known. He took his seat amidst some applause, and some hisses from the Holdenites, and I presume it was not thought safe to offer the resolutions which had been carefuly prepared, (of course) for fear they would be voted down by an indignant majority. So, on motion, the meeting was adjourned to February Court, But that was the last of it! No meeting took place Court week, for the very good reason that the men of this county would have indignantly frowned down any such resolutions as were passed at Wilton by a few substitute men and Holdenites.

We protest against the idea of men who have sheltered themselves from military service behind little clerkships, being the exponents and representatives of public opinion in this county. Granville is all right; be sure of that—though we may have a few traitors and cowards amongst us. We love and honor Gov. Vance and are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until we can get an honorable peace through the proper channel.

GRANVILLE.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.—The Government has received no official intelligence of the fighting in Northern Georgia, reported in the telegraphic column; and the conclusion is that the whole affair was hardly more than heavy skirmishing It is supposed that the enemy made the demonstration to determine the truth of the rumor circulated in their camp that Johnston's army had been weakened by detachments of his forces to the Southwest; and that the Yankees have been so well satisfied in this regard that they have beat a hasty retreat to the Chickamauga.

LONGSTREET'S MOVEMENT—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.—It is no longer disguised that Longstreet has fallen back to Greeneville and Bull's Gap. It is reported that a portion of his forces crossed the river at Strawberry Plains on Saturday last, and were attacked on Sunday by the enemy, which drove our forces back. The pontoon bridges were cut loose to keep the enemy from pursuing. The report is, that Longstreet fell back to prevent a flank movement. We may say, however, that the public need feel no anxiety as to this movement of Longstreet, as we are assured that its real object, which of course it would be imprudent to mention, is very far from being the occasion for any misgivings.

For a long time Longstreet's army has been an idle force in the Confederacy. When it fell back from Knoxville, it went into winter quarters near Morristown, where it has been in a state of isolation until recently. We do not know that the bridges have yet been repaired on the route to Morristown from Bristol, a distance of ninety miles, traversed by couriers and uncertain mail carriers. The Holston has divided the two armies, which the enemy has now crossed. It is conjectured that the Yankees desire to occupy the country held by Longstreet, in order to subsist themselves during the winter; but on the other hand it is very certain that Longstreet has not retired from the pressure of the enemy's forces, but for considerations entirely independent of them.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—A letter from the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, says:

"The Yankee forces in this country are limited. Only five regiments at the Gap.—These forces are suffering for supplies of every character. Their trains are captured every time they dare to venture to this county for supplies. You need not be surprised to hear of the enemy evacuating the Gap at any day. Our forces hover around them daily so close that they can't come far on this side of the mountain."

FROM THE SOUTH-SIDE.—We have again rumors of demenstrations of the enemy on the South Side. It is reported that a Yankee gunboat came up Pagan Creek last Friday morning, and it was supposed that troops intended to land at Smithfield.

On Thursday night, a party of Yankees landed at Barrett's neck, and came up near the village of Chuckatuck, but without committing many depredations, returned to the boat.

THE TAX LAW.—We learn that, according to the construction of the recent tax law in the Treasury Department, tax-payers will be required to state the articles and objects subjected to a specific or *ad valorem* tax, held, owned, or possessed by them on the 17th day of February, 1864, the date of the act.

The daily wages of detailed soldiers and other employees of the Government are not liable to taxation as income, although they may amount, in the aggregate, to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.—*Richmond Examiner*.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27, 1864.

SIR: I have been informed that you have made an unkind allusion in your paper to Capt. Barnett, and I, formerly Conscript Officer for the 3d Cong' District, N. C., because of the publication in the Raleigh Progress of our appointments for the examination of Conscripts in that District.

In reply I will say, that I proposed to Capt. Barnett to make the publication in your paper, but he insisted that it should be made in the paper having the largest circulation.

In reply, we have only to say, that our remarks on the matter referred to, were intended to show that it was rather ungrateful in a paper receiving Government patronage through its Enrolling Officers and others, to be throwing all manner of impediments in the way of the success of that Government; and that it was quite singular that Government Officers should select such a medium for publishing official orders.

As to the paper having the largest circulation, Capt. Barnett had better ascertain the *facts* in the case, lest he be guilty of misleading others. For his information we assert, that *The Confederate* has a larger circulation, by several hundred, than any other Daily now published or that has ever been published in Raleigh—and the Progress publishes none but a daily.

[For The Confederate.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

EDITORS OF CONFEDERATE:—Being a lover of justice and wishing to see all have their deserved portion, I am prompted to write a few lines in order that I may bring before the public the deserving merits of Col. W C, Clarke, of the 24th N. C. Regiment.

This gallant officer, when the war broke out, was practising law in Texas; but no sooner had the tocsin sounded its blast calling the country to arms, than he, true to his mother State, left the land of his adoption and came to cast his lot with North Carolina's sons. Upon his arrival he was elected Colonel of the 24th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, and was immediately sent to Western Virginia, where he saw hard service, which thinned the ranks of his gallant Regment, and now, many a mound of earth on Big Sewell Mountain, marks the spot where lie many brave sons of North Carolina, and but for the energies of the Col., probably many who now compose his command, would have been placed alongside those on the rugged heights of Sewell Mountain; but his untiring efforts at last prevailed on the War Department to allow him to bring his regiment to Petersburg to recruit. He was then sent to N. C., where he remained until the Spring of '62, when the regiment reorganized and unanimously re-elected him Colonel, The regiment was then placed in Gen. R. Ransom's Brigade. The Col. gallantly led the regiment in the battles around Richmond, through the Maryland campaign, and at the battle of Fredericsburg. He has been with the regiment in every fight in which it has been engaged save one. He is senior Col. of the State, and besides has been a military man since the Mexican war, and bears now the traces of wounds received in that struggle, for which service he was breveted Major. So you see he is no latter-day military man; but one enured to hardships, experienced in military rules and tactics, and in every way capable of having a higher position than he now holds; but notwithstanding all this, there have been two junior Colonels promoted from the same Brigade with Col. Clarke, and yet you hear no murmur, but like a true patriot and high-minded gentleman, which he is, he says not a word, and looks only for promotion through merit upon the field of battle. But as I heard it remarked by an official the other day, I fear he has no friends to urge his claims, and he is too proud to enter the game of "you push me and I'll push you."

It would be a source of pleasure to his many friends in North Carolina to see him promoted, and I hope that yet his may be crowned with the chaplet of honor which, it so justly merits; but let his fortunes be as they may, we shall honor him for his deeds, and when history, impartial history, shall make up its record of honors, may he have his full share.

A SOLDIER.

For The Confederate.

North Carolina vs. Virginia.

Having had occasion to travel much recently in the State of North Carolina, we desire to express our sincere thanks to its people for their uniform kindness to us, and to the ladies of Lexington do we especially wish to testify our gratitude for their unbounded hospitality during a brief sojourn at that place. But once before, during three years' service, have we met with a welcome which has left such a lasting impression upon our men. Williamburg, Va., and Lexington, N. C., will not be forgotten by us. Their kindness and patriotism has had a good effect, and a tendency to remove the false idea which had been created by newspapers. If the ladies of the Confederacy would emulate the noble example of the kind-hearted and patriotic ladies of Lexington, the lonely life of our soldier boys would be cheered and they would go forth to the conflict with a determination to conquer or die in defence of the liberties of the country.

In this connection, we desire to say a word in regard to a reference made in the *Confederate* to our Brigade (Corse's) at Newbern.—Neither the men of this command, nor our brave, great-hearted old Brigadier, partake of the feeling of hostility for Carolinians which the newspapers seem to think exists between the troops of the two States. In the first battle of the revolution (Bethel) it was our fortune and privilege to stand by the side of a Carolina regiment, and the only man who was killed on that memorable day was a native born Virginian and an adopted son of North Carolina. On many a hard contested field since that day our men have fought side by side with the gallant sons of the old North State, and, with all deference, it does seem to us that instead of engendering a spirit of jealousy, our editors should endeavor to foster feelings of harmony among our soldiers.

Please call the attention of the Richmond papers to this article. We are anxious that the people of Virginia should know how their soldiers are treated by the kind-hearted and hospitable citizens of North Carolina.

It would not be improper to state here, that this Regiment has unanimosly re-enlisted for the war.

By giving this an insertion in your paper you will confer a favor on the officers and men of the 15TH VA. REGT.

The falling back of Gen. Longstreet is no longer a secret, and, we are gratified to learn, through direct sources, was not prompted by any pressure on the part of the enemy. The probability is that he retired from his position in order to subsist his army better, as well as for other reasons imprudent to mention at this time.

The three rules given by the celebrated John Hunter for the rearing of healthy children were "Plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel."

A Noble Youth.

The Fayetteville Observer, of Monday last, says:

A friend has shown us a letter from a boy of 18 years to his aunt in this place, which so abounds with noble sentiments, consistent with noble acts, that we make an extract from it, and ask whether a people whose *boys* are made of such stuff are likely to be subjugated?

The youth volunteered in an Arkansas regiment at the beginning of the war, when he was but fifteen years of age, and has been content to serve ever since as a private in the army of Tennessee, now in Georgia, and now declines a proposal of his aunt to endeavor to get him a place where he might serve the Confederacy with more comfort and less danger, and gives such generous reasons therefor as must strike every one with admiration

After quieting his aunt's mind as to himself and his brother (an officer) both having been barefooted, by the assurance that they were now well clothed, he says:

"I am extremely grateful to Uncle for his endeavors to procure me a place, and I cannot tell you how delighted I would be to live with you, but honor and duty compel me to decline. I am now eighteen—a little over. I am robust and inured to hardships. This is the most trying hour our country has yet seen. She needs every one. It would be inconsistent both with what I have preached and practiced to leave active service now. Would it not look cowardly and weak for me, after fighting and marching for nearly three years, that too when there was some danger of disease mastering me—to now go back from the front, leaving perhaps, some father of a family to fill the place that should be mine, I to retire to the peaceful occupation that should be his? This when I am as stout as an oak? No, dear Aunt, I know you will agree with me. My health is good; I have never yielded to despondency. The country is plunged in gloom; traitors are abroad; speculators are sucking the life-blood of our currency.—Even the veterans of three years' fighting and marching such as has never been surpassed, even these men allow discontent to eat away the props that have sustained their heart's patriotism, pride and revenge, and are allowing that fell crime desertion to enter their midst. How could I look at this state of things not and vow never to lay down my arms till yankees with all their foul, polluting customs and "isms" are banished from our South? I know you will feel I am right. Another greater and more forcible argument than any is, that there has been started in this army a spirit of re-enlistment that is spreading through the entire force, and which I venture to say will make this army by spring one consolidated, enthusiastic and determined bulwark between our homes and the enemy. It seems as if Providence, ever merciful, had in all our darkness, given us this one ray of light by which to see our way. The movement commenced with the 154th Tennessee, and spread like wild fire through all the Tennessee regiments, so that the whole of Cheatham's, and most of Stewart's divisions have voluntarily re-enlisted for the war. Last week the first signs in our divisions showed themselves. One beautiful night I was awakened by one prolonged cheer, and on going out found an immense crowd around the Colonel's tent. There were about 3 000 perfectly wild with enthusiasm, who had come to show their desire and willingness to go in for the war. After a speech from the Colonel, they formed a procession and started for Gen. Govan. There was a band of twenty-five musicians, and the men marched to the tune of "Dixie," with as much life and enthusiasm as in '61. It was a glorious sight; I shall never forget it. Could the cowardly skulkers have seen it, they would be ashamed in their hearts. The next day the enlisting commenced and the majority of the brigade is already in. It will all no doubt go in. The Colonel, after swearing in the officers, assembled the men. They were sworn in bunches of fours. There those men, the fires of patriotism illuminating their eyes, their hats off, their hands on the Bible, stood with the blush of conscious heroism on their faces taking the oath of eternal fidelity to their country. In that oath they swore to die freemen rather than live slaves. Oh, it was a grand sight.

Gen. Johnston is very popular, and has the confidence of the army."

Internal Strife.

The Lynchburg Republican publishes a letter from an army correspondent near Somerville Ford, Va., which gives the following account of the Yankee re-enlistment:

"Two gentlemen, who have been scouting in Prince William county, and have just returned from there, staid in camp last night, and report that there has been a heavy fight among a corps of Yankee troops stationed near Bristoe Station, under the following circumstances:

A day had been appointed for re-enlisting the men of this corps, and a large number of barrels of whiskey had been brought down and the heads knocked out and the men invited to drink, in order to get them up to the *sticking point*. Some of the Dutch and Irish pitched in, got tight, and arrayed themselves in the lines of the re-enlisted, but the calculating, full-blooded Yankees, together with a large portion of the whole, smelt the rat and refused to participate; whereupon the re-enlisted men commenced taunting the rest, and a general row followed, all parties seizing their arms. The fight lasted for hours, and the firing is said to have been terrific. The commanding officer had six pieces of artillery opened on the insurgents, and finally succeeded in restoring quiet.

Five hundred men are reported as killed, and a long train of ambulances and wagons were loaded and sent off with wounded. I presume there is no doubt as to the truth of this affair, as officers in this regiment have received letters from their families in that neighborhood confirming the facts, and stating that they heard the firing, &c. Two thousand of the men implicated in this matter were placed in irons, which fact will give you some idea of the extent and importance of this affair.—This is the second fight the Yankees have had lately, as reported by a prisoner.

Two Yankee regiments, whose terms of service had expired, were ordered to advance against the rebels, which they refused to do, and a brigade was ordered against them.—The two regiments are said to have whipped the brigade, both losing about one hundred men killed and wounded.

Notice.

WE will sell at public auction, for cash, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., on Saturday 12th March next, three hundred gallons of good old pure proof peach and apple BRANDY.

Also, one hundred and twenty boxes Tobacco of different brands, one Jack, and a good second-hand two-horse Wagon, and other property.

The sale will begin at half-past one o'clock, P. M., in order to give the Western train time to arrive. J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Thomasville, Feb. 24, 1864.—3t dst

WANTED,

NEXT month, a School, public or private. I teach the Classics, French and English.

REFERENCES.—Judge Tyler, Richmond, Va.; Nat. Tyler, Esq., of the Enquirer, Richmond, Va., and Professor Smith, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Terms according to the currency. Address, with proposals,

GEORGE PADDISON, (Senex,)
Gravelly Hill, P. O., Bladen, N. C.

32-tw2t&w1t*

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANTED, a good Machinist to take charge of a Steam Saw and Grist Mill. To one that will come well recommended as to sobriety, industry and skill, a liberal price will be paid.

Address, Dr. GEO. C. SUGG,
Joyner's Depot, Wilson, Co., N. C.

32-d2t&w3t*

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law,
LENOIR COUNTY. } Fall Term 1863.

John H. Jackson and Rob't B. Vause
vs.
Moses Patterson.

Original Attachment Levied on one Town Lot in the Town of Kinston.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the State, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lot levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's account.

Witness, Justus Kinsey, Clerk of said Court, at office at Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863. Issued 23d day of February, 1864.

5-w6t JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
WARREN COUNTY, }

COURT OF EQUITY

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

Against

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Fleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.

2-w6t C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

Notice.—The subscriber having at February term 1864, of Wake C. C., been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands of every kind against his said intestate, to him for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also given, that as Administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils; a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in boxes, and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, house hold and kitchen furniture, and other articles, on a credit of twelve months; bond with approved sureties will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. At the same time and place, I shall offer for hire a large number of negro slaves of my said intestate, until the 25th day of December next; bond with approved sureties will be required of the hirers WILLIAM LAWS, *Adm'r.*

February 16, 1864. 4-2w.

Court of Equity for Wake County,
SPRING TERM, 1864.

Geen High
vs.
The Heirs of Hudson High, dec'd, and others

Petition for sale of land:

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

3-w6t R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

North Carolina, } Superior Court of Law,
WARREN COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1863.

John V. Cawthorn, Executor of Henry Cawthorn.
vs.
Daniel Bowden—Original attachment levied on Land.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Benjamin E. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

BENJ. E. COOK, C. S. C.

Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w.

North Carolina, } Court of Equity, Fall
WARREN COUNTY. } Term, 1863.

Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, John H. Murphy and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams.
vs.
Benjamin A. Lavender, Wm. Teel and Florence his wife, Benj. A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., as to the non-resident defendants, to wit: Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White, for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1864, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1424 for $500, issued to T. N. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 29th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal. SAM'L MARTIN.

4 6w* Salem, N. C.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh,
February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE.
Maj. and Chief Q. M.

20-d3t&w3t

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1306 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-w1m. DAVID OUTLAW.

BLANKS
Executed with neatness and epatch at THIS OFFICE.